canan Palace and of the Philippine Tourist Association have done much to acquaint the world with the facts about the Philippine Islands. Returning Filipino students and travellers from the United States have disabused the Philippine public of false notions regarding the United States and the Americans.

Now let us get the matter straight. And first the name "The Philippines" or "The Philippine Islands," Ferdinand Magellan called the land that he discovered "Saint Lazarus," but afterwards the archipelago was christened "Felipinas" (Philippines) in honor "of our fortunate Prince" Philip, Prince of Asturias, later King Philip II of Spain. The names Philippines or Philippine Islands have since been accepted by everyone.

Next a word about the islands composing the Philippines. According to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the total number of islands and islets is 7,083, of which 1,095 are large and fertile enough to be inhabited. No other archipelago contains as many islands so compactly grouped. The two large islands are Luzon and Mindanao, with areas of 40,814 square miles and 36,906 square miles respectively.

Finally, a lesson in geography. The Philippine Archipelago lies southeast of Asia and for a thousand miles and more fronts on the coast of Asia. Roughly, the Islands are bounded on the north by the Empire of Japan, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, the nearest land in this direction being the Palau Islands, on the south by Borneo and the Celebes Islands, and on the west by the China Sea, the southern provinces of China, the British colony of Hongkong, and

French Indo-China. The most northerly island of the archipelago is but sixty-one miles from Japan's Sho Antau Su Island, lying east of Japanese Formosa, now Taiwan, which may be seen from the Philippines on a clear day. Along its southern boundary are islands which lie within a short one mile of the nearest